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EXAMINER	
ORTIZ, BELIX M	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2164	

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/633,551	OHASHI, TADASHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Belix M. Ortiz	2164	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *18 August 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remarks

1. In response to communications files on 18-August-2005, claims 11-16 are added and claims 1, 9 and 10 are amended per applicant's request. Therefore, claims 1-16 are presently pending in the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

SL 3. Claims 1-3 and ~~6-10~~ 6-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being Makus et al. by (U.S. Pre-grant publication 2002/0059210).

As to claim 1, Makus et al. teaches a computer program that makes a computer (see paragraph 38) execute:

selecting a specific element from an installation space having a plurality of elements where each element to be given a name is hierarchically expressed on

one of a plurality of interrated levels (see abstract; figures 3-8, and paragraphs 28-31);

generating a name space ontology wherein the name space ontology is a hierarchy of names assigned to respective elements from the installation space with the selected element having a respective name at a top level of the name space ontology (see figures 3-8 and paragraphs 3-4, 6, and 10); and

linking each name of the name space ontology with information related to the element having the name assigned thereto (see figure 8 and paragraphs 16, 48, and 56-57).

As to claim 2, Makus et al. teaches wherein the generating includes generating the name space ontology according to the specific element being set (the actual ontology which is generated depends on the set element. For example, when the set element is "Travel and Transport", the specific ontology illustrated in FIGS. 3-8 is produced. Different ontologies are produced when different names are selected).

As to claim 3, Makus et al. teaches the computer program further making the computer execute deciding whether to give the specific element set a name from the name candidates in the name space ontology (see paragraph 41).

As to claim 6, Makus et al. teaches wherein the generating includes obtaining name information with an extension (Names in the ontologies can include extensions. In FIG. 4. the name "Airlines" can include the extension "Major" or "Regional". Extensions can also be considered names, which are below a given name in the hierarchy. For example, in FIG. 5, the name "Airlines-International" could have the extension "Aer Lingus Irish" or the extension "Aero California").

As to claim 7, Makus et al. teaches the computer program further making the computer execute setting a security gate based on an environment in which the name is used, wherein the security gate limits a range of names that can be searched for or referred to (The computer program illustrated in FIGS. 3-5 illustrates a "security gate" in the sense that once a name is selected, only specific names are presented to the user. For example, in FIG. 3, if the user selects "Aviation", they are only presented aviation listings, and are not given access to maritime or weather information until they return to the home page).

As to claim 8, Makus et al. teaches the computer program further make the computer execute searching for a name corresponding to the name space ontology and multimedia information that is linked with the name (see paragraphs 56 and 57), and

outputting a result of the search corresponding to the security gate (in FIGS. 5-8, users traverse down the ontology and thus perform a search for the multi-media information shown in FIG. 8. FIG. 8 shows the output of the search where the search has been performed. The search is limited to aviation information and other available information, such as maritime and weather information is not presented).

As to claim 9, Makus et al. teaches a multimedia processing apparatus comprising:

a selecting unit that selects a specific element from an installation space having a plurality of elements where each element to be given a name is hierarchically expressed on one of a plurality of interrated levels (see abstract; figures 3-8, and paragraphs 28-31);

a generating unit that generates a name space ontology wherein the name space ontology is a hierarchy of names assigned to respective elements from the installation space with the selected element having a respective name at a top level of the name space ontology (see figures 3-8 and paragraphs 3-4, 6, and 10); and

a linking unit that links each name of the name space ontology with information related to the element having the name assigned thereto (see figure 8 and paragraphs 16, 48, and 56-57).

As to claim 10, Makus et al. teaches a multimedia processing method comprising:

selecting a specific element from an installation space having a plurality of elements where each element to be given a name is hierarchically expressed on one of a plurality of interrated levels(see abstract; figures 3-8, and paragraphs 28-31);

generating a name space ontology wherein the name space ontology is a hierarchy of names assigned to respective elements from the installation space with the selected element having a respective name at a top level of the name space ontology (see figures 3-8 and paragraphs 3-4, 6, and 10); and

linking each name of the name space ontology with information related to the element having the name assigned thereto (see figure 8 and paragraphs 16, 48, and 56-57).

As to claim 11, Makus et al. teaches a method of generating a name ontology for a plurality of element that are arranged in an hierarchical order and linking multimedia information to the elements after naming the elements, comprising:

specifying an element as a target element (see abstract, figures 3-8, and paragraph 4);

generating name ontology for the target element and all the elements below the target element in the hierarchical order based on name information' (see figures 3 and 6-8 and paragraphs 3-4, 6, 10, 44 and 48);

naming the target element and the elements below the target element based on the generated name ontology (see figure 7); and

linking multimedia information to the elements that are named at the naming (see figure 8 and paragraphs 16, 34, 48, and 56-57).

As to claim 12, Makus et al. teaches the method, further comprising:

receiving the name information that is to be used at the generating to generate the name ontology (see figures 6-8 and paragraphs 44, 46, and 74).

As to claim 13, Makus et al. teaches the method further comprising:

selecting a name information, out of a plurality of name information stored in a database of name information, as the name information that is to be used at the generating to generate the name ontology (see figures 6-8 and paragraphs 48-50).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makus et al. (U.S Pre-grant publication 2002/0059210) in view of Chaudhuri et al (US Pre- grant Publication 2004/0003005).

As to claim 4, Makus et al. does not teaches wherein the generating includes collating obtained name information with previously obtained name information, and checking duplication of names based on the collation.

Chaudhuri et al. teaches detecting duplicates records in databases (see abstract), in which he teaches wherein the generating includes collating obtained name information with previously obtained name information, and checking duplication of names based on the collation (see paragraphs 4 and 12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Makus et al. to include wherein the generating includes collating obtained name information with previously obtained name information, and checking duplication of names based on the collation.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Makus et al. by the teaching of Chaudhuri et al., because wherein the generating includes collating obtained name information with previously obtained name information, and

checking duplication of names based on the collation, would enable the computer program to identified and eliminate duplicates of data presented to the user.

As to claim 5, Makus et al. teaches wherein the generating includes checking the duplication of names within a domain to which the name information belongs (A domain can be a portion of the ontology, such as all the names under the heading "Aviation" illustrated by Makus et al. in FIGS. 4-8).

6. Claims 14-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makus et al. (U.S publication 2002/00599210) in view of Buckle et al. (U.S. patent 6,049,819).

As to claim 14, Makus et al. does not teaches the method further comprising:

generating the name ontology at the generating based on a neural network.

Buckle et al. teaches a communication network incorporating agent oriented computing environment (see abstract), in which he teaches generating the name ontology at the generating based on a neural network (see column 9, lines 5-13).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Makus et al. by the teaching of Buckle et al., because generating the name ontology at the generating based on

a neural network, would enable the method because, "an "intelligent" component may comprise code containing a low level scripted form or intelligence, eg a set of "IF-THEN" statements, or an element of an artificial intelligence technique. The intelligent component may comprise for example a genetic algorithm, an algorithm operating a genetic programming technique, an algorithm operating a neural network technique, an algorithm operating a simulated annealing technique, a fuzzy logic technique, or an heuristic algorithm", (see Buckle et al., column 9, lines 5-13).

As to claim 15, Makus et al. does not teaches the method further comprising:

generating the name ontology at the generating based on fuzzy logic.

Buckle et al. teaches a communication network incorporating agent oriented computing environment (see abstract), in which he teaches generating the name ontology at the generating based on fuzzy logic (see column 9, lines 5-13).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Makus et al. by the teaching of Buckle et al., because generating the name ontology at the generating based on fuzzy logic, would enable the method because, "an "intelligent" component may comprise code containing a low level scripted form or intelligence, eg a set of "IF-THEN" statements, or an element of an artificial

intelligence technique. The intelligent component may comprise for example a genetic algorithm, an algorithm operating a genetic programming technique, an algorithm operating a neural network technique, an algorithm operating a simulated annealing technique, a fuzzy logic technique, or an heuristic algorithm", (see Buckle et al., column 9, lines 5-13).

As to claim 16, Makus et al. does not teaches the method further comprising:

generating the name ontology at the generating based on a genetic algorithm.

Buckle et al. teaches a communication network incorporating agent oriented computing environment (see abstract), in which he teaches generating the name ontology at the generating based on a genetic algorithm (see column 9, lines 5-13).

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Makus et al. by the teaching of Buckle et al., because generating the name ontology at the generating based on a genetic algorithm, would enable the method because, "an "intelligent" component may comprise code containing a low level scripted form or intelligence, eg a set of "IF-THEN" statements, or an element of an artificial intelligence technique. The intelligent component may comprise for example a genetic algorithm, an algorithm operating a genetic programming technique, an

algorithm operating a neural network technique, an algorithm operating a simulated annealing technique, a fuzzy logic technique, or an heuristic algorithm", (see Buckle et al., column 9, lines 5-13).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Belix M. Ortiz whose telephone number is 571-272-4081. The examiner can normally be reached on moday-friday 9am-5pm.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

bmo

September 27, 2005

SAM RIMELL
PRIMARY EXAMINER